

## AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS

### FACTS ABOUT MILK.

Every mother with young children should read Bulletin No. 215, "The Food Value of Milk," published by the Agricultural Experiment Station at New Haven, Conn. Here are a few facts summarized from the Bulletin:

"Milk is absolutely essential for the life of infants and very young children."

"It is a most desirable adjunct to the diet of older, rapidly growing children."

"It is the main dietary reliance in cases of disordered digestion or extreme illness."

"Milk contains an abundance of protein, fat, carbohydrate and mineral nutrients, and its proteins are not only of superior value when used alone, but they are especially adapted to supplement the protein deficiencies of the cereals which form so large a part of the daily ration of mankind. Its mineral nutrients also supplement the deficiencies of the cereals, meat, sugar and fats in these important elements. Moreover it contains the three vitamins without which life cannot be maintained."

"The scurvy-preventing vitamin is destroyed by heat and therefore, if infants are fed on pasteurized or sterilized milk the use of orange juice or some vegetable extract is necessary to avoid the possibility of scurvy."

"Whole milk contains enough water-soluble vitamin to meet an infant's requirements, but if 'the top of the bottle' diluted with water is fed, the supply of this essential vitamin may be insufficient unless it is supplemented from some other source."

"Milk is the only food known which is capable of serving as the sole constituent of an adequate ration."

"Milk is a cheaper form of food at 16 cents a quart than either beef at 35 cents a pound or eggs at 25 cents a dozen."

### CONNECTICUT PEARS.

Connecticut's pear crop for 1919 is estimated at 47,000 bushels, the state being second to Massachusetts in the New England group in the matter of pear production. The great pear producing states are California, with 4,060,000 bushels, Washington, with 1,700,000 bushels, New York with 1,530,000 bushels, and Michigan, with 728,000 bushels.

### SEED CORN WARNING.

Most farmers have a vivid remembrance of the condition of their seed corn in the spring of 1918. Germination tests of corn entered in various county corn shows this winter, indicate the condition of seed corn to be almost as poor this year, according to Henry Dorey of the Agronomy Department at Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs. Germinations are ranging from 30 to 85 per cent, with an average of about 55 to 60 per cent. Since these entries are more or less carefully selected, they are likely better than a great deal of the seed that will be taken from the corn cribs for planting.

In the light of present indications it would seem foolhardy for any farmer to plant corn without a thorough germination test first being made. By a thorough test is meant an individual ear test, so made that each ear which fails to give a perfect test may be discarded. Such a test can easily be made by the use of the "rag doll" but a box of sand, or of sawdust, is an efficient germinator. The desirable thing is to test the ears of corn so that only live seed may be planted. This test and any means may be used that is at all convenient on the farm.

Whatever method of testing is used, three things are to be remembered and provided. First, the temperature must not run so low as to injure the young seedling before it bursts from the kernel of corn. For safety the temperature should not fall below 50 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit. This condition may be met in most farm houses by seeing that there is a slow fire over night in the room where the test is being made.

Second—Water is necessary to germination and must be provided. In the beginning of the test a thorough soaking of the cloth, sand or sawdust is essential. Afterward the germinator should be kept moist, but not saturated.

Third—Air is necessary in order that growth may take place.

All three things—air, warmth and water must be provided. A good seed bed provides the three conditions. A good germinator therefore, artificially supplants the seed bed, except that food material may be absent, because it is present in the corn grain in sufficient quantity to germinate the corn

and produce a seedling several inches tall. Anyone unfamiliar with the methods of testing seed corn, should write his county agent, or either of the agricultural experiment stations of the state. These agencies will be glad to give instruction in methods of testing seed corn.

### WHAT THE SOIL NEEDS MOST.

Nitrogen (ammonia) encourages strong leaf, vine and bush growth. Potash makes firm tuber, bulb and fiber. Phosphoric acid makes blooms "set" and seeds and pods form abundantly.

If the wild growth on the farm is profuse and the tomato and melon vines run to leaf, the soil is rich in nitrogen. If trees do not thrive, onions seem soggy and tomato vines lack sturdiness of stalk, the soil needs potash. If the tomatoes, melons and grain fail to "set" plenty of seed and fruit, phosphoric acid is needed.

If one expects to take from the land a crop rich in leaf, as lettuce, increase the proportion of nitrogen in the fertilizer. If potatoes or onions are desired, provide plenty of potash. If abundant corn, wheat, melons, peas, strawberries or tomatoes are wanted, see to the phosphoric acid.

Phosphorus is an element that is essential to plant life. The garden could not exist without it. Scientists have always wondered where the phosphorus came from which is supplied to plant life in the country. There is no danger of our nitrogen or potash giving out, because we know there are methods by which both are being continually added to the soil.

Science has now developed the theory that the phosphorus supplied to plant life is given directly through the soil. On the other hand, it has been shown that the mode of existence and habits of the earthworm are highly beneficial to garden soil, owing to the fact that from its body comes the supply of phosphorus. Hence, gardeners should welcome earthworms to their garden.

As is perhaps known, manure, when stacked in the yard with no covering over it, loses its greatest quality, its plant food, by washing of rains and exposure. On the other hand, if stored under a shed or protected, it will steam and heat, thus losing another most important factor, nitrogen. The average gardener is in the habit of storing the manure in the open air, but a better plan is to pile it in under a roof of some sort and tramp it down tight in order that no air may penetrate through it to drive out the valuable nitrogen. There is a sufficient quantity of plant food and nitrogen in fresh manure and the garden should be well treated with it. For good vegetables there must be good soil.

### RIGHT PLANTING IS ESSENTIAL FOR CLOVER

The great hindrance to an extensive planting of clover this year is the price of seed, which has advanced to the unprecedented figure of 60 cents a pound wholesale for the best grade. High prices, however, should not stop the planting of clover and the return to proved rotations, but should serve simply as an additional reason for sowing the seed with the greatest care, according to United States Department of Agriculture specialists.

Clover should not be planted at all unless it is planted right. Scattering expensive clover seed on poorly prepared ground is the poorest economy. The crop should be provided with a seed bed which is firm, moist and fine, and the quality of the seed should be of the best. If the land is "sour" it should be limed for red and sweet clover.

Probably the most certain way to

### GAS ON STOMACH

SOUR STOMACH  
INDIGESTION  
HEARTBURN

Instantly Relieved by

## BISURATED MAGNESIA

IN 5 GRAIN TABLETS

AND POWDER FORM

BISURATED MAGNESIA is a Magnesia compound especially prepared for the safe, speedy and certain correction of dangerous stomach acidity. It comes only in the form of five grain tablets and powder, in sealed blue packages. Do not confuse with other medicinal magnesia, milk of magnesia or citrate of magnesia. Look for the word BISURATED and get the genuine from DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Obtain a stand of clover to sow it with a drill alone, on especially prepared ground. Special clover or alfalfa drills are now available, and when a sufficient acreage is being grown to justify their purchase the use of these implements is to be recommended. On smaller areas a regular grain drill can be used if provided with spouts leading from the grass seed box back of the shoes or disks. On most soils a better covering of the seed is obtained if the drill is equipped with chain seed covers, as these leave a flat furrow. Unless the soil is in a mellow condition a shallow seed bed must be prepared for the drill.

When a drill is not available the seed can be scattered with a rotary seeder, a wheelbarrow seeder, or by hand. The ground, however, must be in fine mellow condition, which means that seedling must be delayed until the soil can be stirred once or twice with a spike-tooth harrow. When seeded in this way the seed must be covered, usually with a spike-tooth harrow, but sometimes with a heavy brush drag. One-half inch in clay soils and an inch in lighter soils is about the proper depth of planting. If the clover is being planted in grain the seed bed may be prepared as above and the seed covered without injury to the grain, the teeth of the harrow being slanted slightly backward and the harrow run at right angles or diagonally to the rows of grain rather than parallel with them.

### FARM WAGE INCREASES.

Statistics gathered by government agencies indicate that farm laborers are obtaining a more rapid rate of increase in their income than are the farmers who hire them. In the year of 1919, for example, the farm value of crops increased over the previous year 33.2 per cent, and the value of animal products but 3.2 per cent, while farm help hired by the month obtained wage increases of 14 per cent, in the case of those who were supplied board and 15.3 per cent, for those who boarded elsewhere. Day wages in the harvest season increased by 18.9 per cent.

Present indications are that the figures for 1920 will show a much higher rate of increase for farm labor. Many farmers report inability to get help at any price and in manufacturing districts farm wages have had to keep pace with those paid by the factories.

For labor hired by the month, with board included, the average for the United States during 1919 was \$39.82. Wages were lowest in the southern states and highest in the Pacific northwest. Wages in New England and all northeastern states were above the average for the nation.

### HE SOLD THE SLACKERS.

A North Stonington, Conn., poultryman who entered his flock in the home egg laying contest, conducted by the Connecticut Agricultural College Extension Service, became interested in the directions for culling out non-laying hens. After going over his flock carefully he found that nearly half of them failed to show indications of profitable laying. He sold the unprofitable hens.

"I think the home egg laying contest is doing more to stimulate egg production and interest in poultry keeping generally than any other effort of the college that has come to my attention," writes this poultry farmer to Roy E. Jones of Storrs. The contest gives poultrymen a chance to check up their results by the records of other poultrymen in the state. The records promise to establish standards of just what should be expected of a flock of hens each month in the year.

### HORSES IN CONNECTICUT.

Horses have been disappearing from the farms and streets of Connecticut at the rate of about one thousand each year. Government estimates under date of January 1 of this year credit the state with 43,000 horses. The number was 44,000 in 1919, 45,000 in 1918 and 46,000 in 1917. The value per head of these animals has steadily increased as the total number has decreased. The average value of horses in Connecticut on January 1 of this year was \$165. In 1917, the average value was only \$147. Records in the offices of the motor vehicles department at the state capital indicate that the decline in number of horses has more than been met by increase in the number of automobiles and trucks. To some extent farm tractors have supplanted horses in the state but the number of tractors is not yet large.

### FOOT DISEASES IN SHEEP

SHOULD GET ATTENTION

By P. G. HOLDEN.

Sheep that are compelled to stay in muddy yards or in low, swampy pastures are almost sure to have sore feet. Foot troubles are given different names, such as "foot scald," "hoof ail," "foul foot" and "foot rot," but all mean the same. It serves the practical sheep man to treat foot diseases as contagious and needful of prompt attention. The first symptoms are lameness, and on examination the foot is found to be feverish and the skin in the cleft of the hoof red and swollen. Soon matter or pus forms in the cleft, and in a short time, if left unchecked, the disease gets under the skin and spreads under the entire horn or wall. Blow flies lay eggs in the diseased hoof, during the summer months. The maggots spread from the foot to the wool, finally killing the sheep if left unchecked.

The thing for the farmer to do as soon as he discovers the lameness is to get busy and stop the trouble before it reaches the advanced chronic stage. If the outbreak occurs in winter or spring the first thing is to provide dry quarters if possible. If it happens in summer put the sheep on the driest pasture obtainable until cured.

If there are but few sheep on the farm they can be caught and each foot treated separately. Treatment consists of cleaning all mud and filth from between the toes and applying something that will cure. In practical experience nothing has proven

<b>RING'S</b> THAYER BLDG.		<b>CHUCK ROAST</b> lb. 20c	Fresh Selected <b>EGGS</b> Dozen 52c Every Egg Guaranteed
<b>SMOKED</b> Shoulders, lb. . 22c	<b>SQUIRE'S FRESH</b> Shoulders, lb. . 25c	<b>CHUCK RIB CORNED BEEF</b> NAVEL—BRISKET Pound 10c	
<b>LEAN BEEF FOR</b> POTTING, lb. . . . 12½c	<b>LEAN PORK</b> <b>CHOPS, lb. 30c</b>		
<b>SHANK FOR SOUP</b> lb. . . . . 12½c			
<b>SPRINGDALE CREAMERY BUTTER, lb. . . . . 58c</b>			
<b>YELLOW</b> Onions, 3 lbs. . . 25c	<b>HEAD</b> Lettuce, head. . 15c	<b>FLORIDA</b> Oranges, dozen 43c	
<b>DROMEDARY DATES</b> Package . . . . . 25c	<b>WHITE BEANS</b> lb. . . . . 10c	<b>YELLOW EYE BEANS</b> 2 lbs. . . . . 25c	
<b>MALAGA GRAPES</b> lb. . . . . 40c	<b>EVAPORATED PEACHES</b> lb. . . . . 30c	<b>EVAPORATED APRICOTS, lb. . . . . 37c</b>	
<b>Large 270 Size CALIFORNIA LEMONS, Dozen . . . . . 25c</b>			
<b>SODA—OYSTER</b> CRACKERS, lb. . . . . 18c	<b>LARGE CALIFORNIA PRUNES, 2 lbs. . . . . 45c</b>		
<b>WANTED NATIVE CHICKENS—FOWL—EGGS—ETC. MARKET PRICES.</b>			

## EAT LESS MEAT IF BACK HURTS

TAKE A GLASS OF SALTS TO FLUSH KIDNEYS IF BLADDER BOTHERS YOU.



Eating meat regularly eventually produces kidney trouble in some form or other, says a well-known authority, because the uric acid in meat excites the kidneys, they become overworked, get sluggish, clog up and cause all sorts of distress, particularly backache and misery in the kidney region; rheumatic twinges, severe headaches, acid stomach, constipation, torpid liver, sleeplessness, bladder and urinary irritation.

The moment your back hurts or kidneys aren't acting right, or if bladder bothers you, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good pharmacy, take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity; also to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts cannot injure anyone; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then to keep the kidneys and urinary organs clean, thus avoiding serious kidney disease.



## Where Spring Awaits Dainty Cotton Dress Goods For Spring

We think we know why "Winter lingers in the lap of Spring." Old Winter isn't to be blamed, for he glimpsed the beautiful textures, the delicate colorings, the inspiring designs in Spring's attire, and he waited a bit to gladden his eye and warm the cockles of his wintry old heart. The Boston Store display of Spring Wash Goods is already large, and growing daily—its beauty and charm is unquestioned.

### A FEW OF THE ATTRACTIVE WEAVES

**AMERICAN VOILES** are the most attractive, low-priced dress fabric to be found this season. The designs and colors are the equal of much more expensive fabrics, strictly new, and very pretty. Width is 27 inches, and the price, 29c a yard.

**FANCY DOMESTIC VOILES** in widths from 38 to 40 inches will be the most sought after weave for Summer wear. Unusually effective designs and color combinations in a wonderful variety give you almost unlimited choice. You will find various qualities, at 49c, 69c, 79c and 99c a yard.

**GAINSBORO SWISS** is a dainty, dotted Swiss with white or tinted ground and delicate floral or spray designs in a variety of colorings. It looks like Summer itself. The price is 69c.

**VOILE ELEGANT AND SIK STRIPE VOILES** are shown here in many exclusive designs, in three and four-color combinations. These are very sheer, crisp Voiles, and smart to the very highest degree. Widths from 38 to 40 inches. Priced at \$1.15, \$1.50 and \$1.59 a yard.

**IMPORTED SWISS ORGAN-DIES** are going to prove very popular, the sheerness of the fabric being most appropriate for Summer use. Designs, and colors, too, are very dainty. Width is 44 inches, and the price \$1.50 a yard.

**GLENGARRY RAMIE SUITING** is a remarkable, linen finish suiting in ten of the leading colors. Price considered it as attractive a cloth as you will find anywhere. Yard-wide and sell for 69c a yard.

**BARNESLEY LINENE SUITING** is another fine linen-finish fabric of suiting weight, in all the best colors. It is a yard-wide, and the price is only 59c a yard.

THE MARCH DELINEATORS ARE NOW IN.

*The Boston Store*  
The Reid & Hughes Co.

**WRIGLEY'S**

The largest electric sign in the world advertises

# WRIGLEY'S

At Times Square, Broadway  
NEW YORK CITY

250 FEET LONG—70 FEET HIGH  
MADE UP OF 17,286 ELECTRIC LAMPS

The fountains play, the trade mark changes, reading alternately WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT, DOUBLEMINT and JUICY FRUIT, and the Spearmen "do a turn."

This sign is seen nightly by approximately 500,000 people, from all over the world.

## Sealed Tight—Kept Right!